and polygraphic industry which, measured by gross value, in 1937 amounted to 42%, and in 1932, when the paper production proper still hardly existed, to still more. 289 433

In a calculation converted to the basis year 1931, the production index figures for the paper and polygraphic industry are as follows:

1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
100.0	80.9	122.1	124.5	149.4	177.9

The following statement shows the production quantity figures in tons ascertained for the same years:

	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Cellulose	39 300	36 800	56 093	53 957	59 208	66 101
Paper	2 800	2 400	6 214	6 921	7 407	8 922
Cardboard	·	830	681	848	1 047	943

On the strength of these data we may conclude that the cellulose production since 1931 has risen approximately 70%, but has exceeded the position of 1929 by approximately only 10%. The rise in the total production of the paper industry by 77.9% since 1931 is due to the growth of paper production which, as a result of the erection of a paper factory at Petrašiūnai in 1933, has since then more than trebled. Thanks thereto our paper imports since 1933 have receded by two-thirds in round figures.

The index figures calculated on the basis of the value amounts naturally reflect also the development of the remaining branches, for which no quantity data are available. This relates in the first place to the printing business, which has vigorously developed in independent Lithuania (the establishment of over 30 new printing offices in the first years of independence), the output of which, however, during the crisis years suffered a setback, which, especially in 1934 and 1935, exerted a restraining influence on the course of the index curve. 2/4 ●

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661 purely political side, the literary and artistic element had to recede far into the background.

Bishop Valančius originated the idea of printing Lithuanian books in Tilsit and then having them secretly brought across the border. These books carried Vilna as their place of publication, and as date of publication any year prior to the proclamation of the prohibition. In the course of time it was possible /231/ to cover the whole country with a network of so-called "book carriers" or "book bringers" (Lithuanian: knygnešys), who secretly smuggled the books across the border and distributed them within the country, although they were threatened with prison, even death, and deportation to Siberia. The Russians set a price of 500 rubles on the head of the book carrier Bielakas in 1890. Even the clergy was not spared, a number of priests were banished to Siberia, and a trial hung over Bishop Valančius himself in 1870-71. (31)

31. A good insight into this period is given by the comprehensive two-volume collection by P. Ruseckas, Knygnešys (The Book Bringers), Vol. I (Kaunas, 1926); Vol. II (1928); it contains numerous recollections and accounts of these men themselves, along with copious references. Otherwise, too, this period in Lithuanian literature has been fre-

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214 Although in the decade from 1864-73 no less than 214, and from 1874-83 even 270 Lithuanian books and articles (principally religious in nature) were printed and distributed,(32) the year

32. Figures of the Lighuanian bibliographer Baltromaitis.